

P.S.—Since the above paper was presented to the Society, I have obtained proof that *Narcodes pulchra* is (as suspected before) the male of *N. varia*: also that *Bryaxis linearis* and probably *B. sculpta*, properly belong to the genus *Euplectus*. Descriptions of these species, with those of several new forms from the Currajong and other places, will supply matter for a third paper on this interesting family.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VII.

- Fig. 6. Palpus of *Tyrus subulatus*.  
 7. Antenna of *Tychus nigricollis*.  
 8, 9. Antenna and thorax of *Bryaxis Elizabethæ*.  
 10, 11. Ditto ditto of *Bryaxis exigua*.  
 12. Antenna of *Bryaxis clavatula*.  
 13, 14. Antenna and thorax of *Bryaxis polita*.  
 15. Antenna of *Bryaxis Armitagei*.

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*Descriptions of new genera and species of Coleoptera from Port Denison, by WILLIAM MACLEAY, Junr., Esq., M.L.A.*

[Read 5th October, 1863.]

It is now considerably more than a year since I became the possessor of a very fine collection of insects from Port Denison, North Australia. That collection, which was made by Mr. Masters, a member of our Society, comprised Insects of all orders, and, as might have been expected from the latitude and character of the country in which they were found, was composed for the most part of new species.

Of these, I have already described a considerable number in the several Papers which I have contributed to this Society, and I now purpose to include in this and subsequent Papers all the species not yet noticed which appear to me to differ from those inhabiting other parts of Australia. I have passed over in this Paper the *Philhydridae* and *Brachelytra* of the collection, as I intend to place the novelties of the former group in the hands of

the Rev. Hamlet Clark, M.A., F.L.S., of London, who has made the water insects of Australia his particular study, and the new species of the latter I have reserved for the Rev. R. L. King, B.A., from whose pen I hope soon to see a valuable monograph on the *Brachelytra* of this country.

### 1.—CICINDELA NIGRINA.

*Nigra* æneo-micans. capite longitudinaliter thoraceque transversim striolatis, elytris punctatis ad suturam acuminatis maculis duabus lateralibus alterâque apicali albis, corpore subtus pedibusque æneo-viridibus.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The upper surface of this insect is almost black, with a greenish tinge about the head and thorax. The under surface and legs are of a brilliant metallic green. The mandibles, palpi, and tarsi are of a pitchy hue; the head is marked with very fine striæ. The thorax has the medial line slightly but distinctly impressed, and is very finely marked with transverse striolæ. The elytra are coarsely punctured all over, and are truncated at the apex obliquely, each having an acute elevated tooth at the suture. The elytra have also a smooth white spot at the middle of their lateral margins, another at their posterior angles, and a third, the smallest, at the truncated part of the apex.

Found on the sea beach about high water mark.

### 2.—ODACANTHA MICANS.

*Picea nitida*, thorace punctato, elytris anticè striato-punctatis posticè lævibus, pedibus testaceis femoribus albis.

Long. 3 lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

The whole insect is of a shining pitchy hue, which is darker on the elytra. The head is deeply impressed, and wrinkled on each side from the eyes towards the clypeus. The thorax is closely punctured, with the medial line deeply marked, and a longitudinal ridge on the sides. The elytra, which are twice the width of the thorax, are punctured in striæ very distinctly near their base; but towards the apex these marks become obliterated. The legs have the upper half of the thighs and tibiæ of a pale yellow.

Found under dried cow dung.

3.—*ODACANTHA LATIPENNIS*.

Olivaceo-nigra, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris pubescentibus striato-punctatis apice testaceis, palpis pedibusque flavis.

Long. 4 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The antennae of this insect are testaceous. The head and thorax are black, and coarsely punctured: the latter, which is of the same width as the head, has a longitudinal ridge on the sides, and is but slightly narrowed behind. The elytra are of a dull greenish black, with the apex of a yellowish brown; they are twice the width of the thorax, are striated, coarsely punctured, covered with light-coloured decumbent hairs, and, at the apex, are but slightly truncated. The legs are of a pale yellow.

I have some doubt as to the genus of this insect. The organs of manducation agree with those of *Odacantha*, but the general habit is rather robust for that genus. The specimens obtained were found floating down the River Don during a flood.

4.—*HELLUO SULCATUS*.

Niger, capite punctato, thorace punctatissimo medio lævi, elytris octo-sulcatis sulcis biserialim punctatis.

Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 3 lin.

The upper surface is of an uniform brownish black. The head is coarsely punctured, with an impression in the middle of the clypens. The thorax is densely and closely punctured, with the medial line smooth and not deeply marked. The elytra have each eight furrows, with a double row of deep punctures in each. The under surface is of a pitchy hue.

I have not been able to dissect a specimen of this insect, but its appearance is completely that of a *Helluo*, and it seems to agree with that genus in every thing, except in the shape of the mentum.

5.—*HELLUO GRANDIS*.

Niger subnitidus, thorace anticè subobtusò marginibus punctatis, elytris striatis subtiliter punctatis.

Long. 17 lin., lat. 5 lin.

This insect has a strong resemblance to the *H. longipennis* of Germar; the most conspicuous point of difference being in the

thorax, which in the South Australian species is truncated or almost emarginate in front, causing the anterior angles to appear to be produced forwards. In this species, on the other hand, the anterior angles are rather obtuse, and the thorax is slightly rounded in front. The head and thorax are black and glossy. The former is transversely striolated, and the latter has the medial line slight, but distinct, and the recurved lateral margins finely punctured. The elytra are long, parallel at the sides, and closely striated and punctured throughout. The mentum of this species has the medial tooth very minute and bifid, in this it agrees with *H. longipennis* of Germar, and differs much from the type of the genus, which is the *H. costatus* of Bonelli.

Nov. Gen. ACROGENYS.

*Antennæ* submoniliformes, articulo primo crasso, secundo parvo, reliquis subæqualibus.

*Labrum* subquadratum.

*Mandibulæ* validæ arcuatæ vix dentatæ.

*Maxillæ* arcuatæ acutæ.

*Palpi Maxillares* suberassi, articulo penultimo brevi, ultimo truncato.

*Palpi Labiales* subelongati, articulo ultimo subtruncato.

*Labium* membranaceum vel coriaceum ad basin angustius apice truncatum, paraglossis longis introrsum curvatis.

*Mentum* lobis lateralibus acuminatis medio lobato.

*Ceput* posticè subangustum.

*Thorax* subcordatus angulis posticis prominulis.

*Corpus* planum.

6.—ACROGENYS HIRSUTA.

Nigra pilosa, capite thoraceque creberrimè punctatis, elytris punctulatis sulcatis sulcis punctatis punctis setigeris.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

This insect is of an uniform dull black, and is rather thickly clothed with long flexible hairs. The head and thorax are thickly covered with close punctures; the latter has the medial line

distinctly marked. The elytra are covered with minute punctures and longitudinally grooved, the grooves bearing setigerous punctures. The general appearance of this insect is that of a *Helluo*, to which genus it is no doubt nearly allied, notwithstanding the wide differences which the parts of the mouth show.

Nov. Gen. TRIGONOTHOPS.

*Antennæ* filiformes, articulo primo longiore, secundo minore, reliquis æqualibus.

*Labrum* longius quam latius, apice subrotundatum vix emarginatum.

*Mandibulæ* latæ breves subarcuatæ acutæ.

*Maxillæ* subtenuæ apice acutæ.

*Palpi Maxillares* subacuto articulo penultimo brevior, ultimo obtuso.

*Palpi Labiales* subsecuriformes.

*Labium* subquadratum angulis rotundatis.

*Mentum* dente medio magno obtuso, lobis lateralibus obtusis.

*Caput* thorace angustius, posticè attenuatum.

*Thorax* subquadratus, latior quam longior, angulis posticis rectis.

*Corpus* subdepressum.

*Tarsi* plerumque articulo penultimo bifido.

The *Calleida pacifica* of Erichson belongs to this genus, and may be taken as the type of it.

7.—TRIGONOTHOPS PALLIDICOLLIS.

Testacea, thoracis lateribus setigeris, elytris punctato-striatis nigris plagâ subhumerali margine apiceque testaceis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

The head and thorax are testaceous, and roughly punctured, having the margins armed with a few long spiny hairs. The elytra are striated, with a line of punctures in each stria, and with the intervals broad and smooth; they are also mostly black, but a large yellow patch extends from the humeral angles into the middle of each elytron, where it occupies a considerable part

of the disc ; the apical extremities of the elytra are also yellow. The antennæ, under surface of the body, and legs are pale yellow.

8.—TRIGONOTHOPS NIGRICOLLIS.

Nigra, thoracis lateribus setigeris, elytris punctato-striatis, plagâ humerali apiceque testaceis, pedibus flavis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

The upper surface is black ; the antennæ are pitchy, as are also the sides of the thorax, which are armed with two setæ on each side. The elytra, which are striated and punctured, have their apex testaceous, and a long patch of the same colour extending from the shoulders to the middle of each elytron. The under surface is of a pitchy black, with the legs pale yellow.

9.—SARATHROCREPIS MINIMA.

Nigra subnitida, thorace punctato, elytris leviter striato-punctatis maculâ versus basin magnâ alterâque suturali subapicali rufis, antennis palpis pedibusque flavis.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

This minute species is of a somewhat shining black colour, the thorax is punctured and has a rather wrinkled appearance ; the medial line is very distinctly marked. The elytra are slightly striated and covered with fine punctures, each furnished with a short decumbent hair of a lightish hue. They have one reddish spot near the base of each elytron, and another common to both, near their apex. The antennæ, palpi, and legs are yellow.

10.—CYMINDIS LONGICOLLIS.

Brunnea subnitida, elytris sulcato-punctatis subpremorsis, corpore subtus pedibusque pallidioribus.

Long. 4 lin., lat. 1 lin.

The upper surface is of a pitchy brown, the under of a lighter colour. The head is wrinkled, and intricately sculptured in front. The elytra are deeply channelled and slightly punctured, with a curved truncature at the apex.

I have not dissected either this or the following species, but I have no doubt that I am right in referring them to this genus.

11.—*CYMINDIS ANGSTICOLLIS*.

*Cervina subnitida*, thorace sparsim punctato punctis setigeris, elytris sulcato-punctatis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 1 lin.

The whole insect is of a pale reddish colour. The head and thorax are slightly punctured, the latter with short setæ arising from each puncture. The elytra are deeply channelled as in the last described species, but differ in being coarsely punctured.

12.—*SCOPODES DENTICOLLIS*.

*Æneo-niger*, thorace leviter rugoso vix marginato lateribus unidentatis, elytris punctato-striatis striâ secundâ profundè tripunctatâ.

Long. 2 lin., lat.  $\frac{2}{3}$  lin.

The whole surface is of a dark bronze colour finely granulated. The thorax has a somewhat wrinkled appearance with the medial line deeply marked, and with a tooth in the middle of each lateral margin. The elytra are striated and punctured in the striæ, with three large roundish impressions about the line of the second stria.

13.—*SILPHOMORPHA MASTERSII*.

*Nigra subnitida*, elytris striato-punctatis piceo-marginatis, corpore subtus pedibusque piccis.

Long. 6 lin., lat.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

This species closely resembles the *S. Orcetocheiloides* (Hope) from South Australia, differing from it chiefly in having the thorax smoother, and the elytra more distinctly striated. The head is somewhat protuberant at the summit; the thorax presents no appearance of punctures except under a powerful lens; the elytra are distinctly striated with a few punctures along the striæ. Their recurved margins are of a pitchy hue, as are also the legs and under surface of the body. I have named the species after Mr. Masters, a member of our Society, and a most indefatigable and intelligent collector.

## 14.—SILPHOMORPHA MACULIGERA.

Nigra subnitida subtilissimè punctata, elytris leviter striato-punctatis maculâ magnâ flavâ suturali, corpore subtus pedibusque piceis.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The upper surface is black, slightly polished and covered with very minute punctures, presenting under the lens a shagreen appearance. The elytra, which are slightly striato-punctate, have a large patch of yellow, common to both, extending from near the scutellum almost to the apex. The under surface and legs are of a pitchy hue.

The *S. guttigera* of Newman is, perhaps, the nearest to this species of any yet described, but the polished surface and the resemblance to an *Adelotopus* distinctly mark the former.

## 15.—SILPHOMORPHA QUADRIMACULATA.

Nigra nitida, thoracis lateribus flavis, elytrorum lateribus maculisque quatuor flavis, corpore subtus pedibusque piceis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

This species somewhat resembles the *S. hydroporoides* of Westwood. The upper surface is of a brilliant shining black and perfectly smooth. The thorax and elytra have their lateral margins of a reddish yellow, the latter have also four large yellow spots, one near the base of each elytron, the other at the apex. The under surface of the body and the legs are of a pitchy hue.

## 16.—ADELOTOPUS APICALIS.

Niger nitidus lævis, elytris apice rufis, corpore subtus piceo.

Long. 3 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The upper surface is smooth, black, and shining, with the apex of the elytra reddish. The under surface is of a pitchy red. This species is broader and less oblong than the *A. hæmorrhoidalis* of Erichson.

## 17.—ADELOTOPUS BIMACULATUS.

Niger nitidus lævis, elytris maculis duabus sanguineis, abdomine rufo.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat. 1 lin.



This species is narrower than the last, and is of an uniform shining black, with a large red spot on the disc of each elytron. The under surface is of a pitchy hue with the abdomen red.

18.—CRASPEDOPHORUS CONVEXUS.

Niger subnitidus, thorace profundè punctato angulis posticis subrotundatis, elytris convexis sulcato-punctatis maculis subhumeralibus subapicalibusque aurantiis.

Long. 10 lin., lat.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

The head is smooth in front, with a punctured depression on each side. The thorax is coarsely and densely punctured with the medial line distinctly traceable, and is very much narrowed before and behind, forming almost an obtuse angle in the middle of each side. It has also the lateral margins considerably reflexed towards the posterior angles, which are somewhat rounded.

The elytra are convex, and widest towards the middle, they have each eight deeply punctured furrows with the interstices elevated and smooth, and two orange coloured spots, one near the shoulders, the other near the apex; these spots are arranged as follows, on the fourth interstice from the suture, both spots commence with orange marks of equal length, on the fifth, the marks are both shorter, on the sixth, they are both about the length of those on the fourth, on the seventh, the mark on the upper spot is a little shorter than that on the sixth, and on the lower spot much shorter; while on the eighth interstice, the orange mark is confined to the upper spot, and is very small.

19.—CHLENIUS SUBCOSTATUS.

Subnitidus, capite thoraceque atro-viridibus sparsim punctatis, elytris nigris flavo-marginatis striatis interstitiis subelevatis punctis minutis setigeris, antennis palpis pedibusque flavis.

Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The antennæ and palpi are of a pitchy yellow colour. The head and thorax are of a dark green, and sparsely punctured. The elytra are greenish black, margined with yellow, and are striated, with the intervals between the striæ rather elevated, presenting a ribbed appearance. The whole of the surface of the elytra is covered with very minute points, seen only under

a powerful lens. There is also between the striae a double row of somewhat larger punctures, each producing a small white decumbent hair. The under surface is of a pitchy black with the legs yellow.

20.—CHLÆNIUS BIMACULATUS.

Niger, capite lævi subcyaneo, thorace punctato medio vix canaliculato, elytris striatis subtiliter punctatis punctis setigeris maculâ aurantiâ subapicali, antennis palpisque rufis, pedibus flavis.

Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

The head is smooth and of a shining bluish black; the thorax, which has also a bluish tinge, is covered with coarse punctures running into one another; the medial line is scarcely traceable, but the impressions on each side of the base are long and distinct. The elytra are dull black with a subapical orange spot on each; they are striated and have the interstices flat. Their whole surface is seen under a powerful lens to be closely punctured, and covered with short decumbent hairs. The under surface is of a pitchy black with the legs yellow.

Nov. Gen. STOMATOCELUS.

*Antennæ* breviores filiformes articulo basilari magno, secundo parvo, tertio longiore, reliquis longioribus subæqualibus hirtis.

*Labrum* quadratum profundè emarginatum.

*Mandibulæ* validæ arcuatæ subacutæ.

*Maxille* arenatæ acutæ.

*Palpi Maxillares* longi tenues articulo ultimo subtruncato.

*Palpi Labiales* longi tenues articulo ultimo truncato.

*Labium* medio corneum bisetosum paraglossis liberis longis.

*Mentum* profundè emarginatum dente medio nullo, lobis lateralibus intus acutè unidentatis.

*Caput* planum vix posticè angustatum, clypeo leviter emarginato.

*Thorax* planus anticè submarginatus postice truncatus lateribus convexis.

*Corpus* ovatum subdepressum.

*Pedes* subgraciles tarsis simplicibus.

21.—STOMATOCÆLUS LICINOIDES.

Niger subnitidus, thoracis margine subtiliter punctato, elytris striatis striâ secundâ punctis duobus impressâ.

Long. 7 lin., lat.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

The head is smooth with depressions in front of the eyes on each side. The thorax is finely punctured near the sides, and smooth in the middle, with a rather deep longitudinal impression on each side of the base, and the medial line distinctly marked. The elytra are striated with a row of deep punctures in a lateral channel, and two slightly marked depressions in the second stria on each side of the suture, the one a little above the other, on the posterior half of the elytra. The under surface is black and polished.

This species seems to be found in all parts of Australia. I have named it from its resemblance and proximity to the genus *Licinus*.

NOV. GEN. PACHAUCHENIUS.

*Antennæ* breves articulo ultimo crasso, secundo brevi, reliquis subæqualibus.

*Labrum* subquadratum angulis rotundatis.

*Mandibulæ* validæ triangulares extus convexæ.

*Maxillæ* dente apicali acuto.

*Palpi Maxillares* tenues articulo ultimo subacuto.

*Palpi Labiales* articulo penultimo longo, ultimo subacuto.

*Labiium* magnum quadratum membranaceum, medio corneum angustum bisetosum.

*Mentum* profundè emarginatum, dente medio parvo obtuso, lobis lateralibus subacuminatis.

*Caput* latum posticè incrassatum clypeo emarginato.

*Thorax* subquadratus lateribus convexis.

*Corpus* ovatum subdepressum.

*Pedes* subtennes setosi, tarsis anticis intermediisque ciliatis articulo primo longo, 2<sup>do</sup>. 3<sup>tio</sup>. et 4<sup>to</sup>. triangularibus gradatim brevioribus.

This genus seems to be most nearly allied to the *Cratoceridæ* of Lacordaire, though it resembles closely the genus *Acinopus* which that author places among the true *Harpalidæ*.

22.—PACHAUCHENIUS LEVICEPS.

Niger subnitidus, capite lævi fronte transversim impresso, thorace leviter canaliculato, elytris striatis.

Long. 9 lin., lat.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

The head is black, smooth, and shining, with a narrow well defined transverse impression in front of the eyes, curved backwards at each end. The thorax is also smooth, with the medial line indistinctly marked posteriorly and not at all anteriorly, the impressions near the base on each side are also rather indistinct. The elytra are striated with a row of punctures along the lateral margins.

23.—HARPALUS INTERSTITIALIS.

Viridi-æneus, thorace glaberrimo, elytris cupreis subsulcatis interstitio secundo posticè tripunctato.

Long. 7 lin., lat.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

The head and thorax are brassy green and smooth, the former with a slight transverse impression between the eyes, the latter with the medial line lightly marked, and the impressions on each side near the base slight. The elytra are of a copper colour with metallic lustre, and are deeply striated, with a line of punctures along the lateral margin, and with three punctures on the posterior half of the second interstice from the suture. The under surface and legs are black.

24.—HARPALUS PICIPES.

Ater nitidus, elytris striatis, corpore subtus antennis palpis pedibusque piceis, tibiis posticis validè spinosis.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

The whole upper surface is of a deep black. The head and thorax are smooth, the latter with the medial line scarcely

traceable. The elytra are striated with the marginal stria punctured, and with four or five small impressed punctures on the second interstice from the suture, and two or three near the apex. The under surface, antennæ, palpi, and legs are of a pitchy colour. The posterior tibiæ have the spines along their length, few and very much developed.

25.—HARPALUS FLAVIPALPIS.

*Ater subnitidus, elytris striatis, antennis palpis pedibusque flavis.*  
Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The upper surface is black, the head is smooth with a very fine transverse line between the eyes, and a few transverse wrinkles on the forehead. The thorax is also smooth, with the medial line slightly but distinctly marked, and with the impressions on each side at the base distinct. The elytra are striated with coarse punctures in the marginal stria. The under surface is of a pitchy hue, while the antennæ palpi and legs are yellow. The spines on the posterior tibiæ are numerous and short.

26.—SAPRINUS ATER.

*Nigerrimus nitidus, elytris leviter punctatis marginatis striâ externâ in elytrorum medio abbreviatâ striis dorsalibus tribus æqualibus dimidiatis interstitio inter primam et secundam obliquè scalpto : internâ in medio abbreviatâ : suturali vix thoracis basin attingente, tibiis anticis septendecimatis piceo-lirtis.*

Long. 3 lin., lat. 2 lin.

The whole upper surface is of a glossy black, with a slight tinge of blue on the elytra. The head and thorax are finely punctured, the latter chiefly on the sides. The elytra are also finely punctured, and are marked with striæ in the following manner:—1st, a marginal stria; 2nd, an abbreviated one about equidistant from the base and apex; 3rd, three equal dorsal striæ, extending from the base to the middle of the elytra, with oblique scratches between the first and second ones; 4th, an abbreviated one similar to the second; 5th, a sutural one not quite reaching to the base of the elytra.

The pygidium is closely punctured. The under surface is of a somewhat pitchy hue; the legs are ciliated with reddish hair, and the fore tibiæ are seven-toothed.

27.—SCAPHIDIUM BIMACULATUM.

*Nigrum nitidum, thoracis lateribus latè rubris basi que seriatim punctatâ, elytris lævibus in medio maculâ rubrâ striâ suturali basi lateribusque seriatim punctatis.*

Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

This insect is of a brilliant black. The thorax has its sides of a deep blood red, and has a wavy line of impressed punctures near the base. The elytra are smooth, with a row of punctures along the lateral margins, a deep stria lightly punctured near the suture, and a row of strongly impressed punctures near the base, not extending to the shoulders; there is a large red spot about the middle of each elytron. The under surface of the body is black, in some places tinged with red, and punctured; the legs are of a pitchy appearance.

28.—BOTHRIDERES RECTANGULARIS.

*Piceo-fuscus, thorace confertim fossulato rectangulo in medio longitudinali fortiter impresso, elytris costatis interstitis 1—3 striatis.*

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $\frac{3}{8}$  lin.

This species seems to vary much in size, some specimens being considerably larger than the dimensions given above, others again being as much smaller. The colour is of a pitchy brown. The head and thorax are closely and rather coarsely punctured; the latter has the punctures elongated, and has, on its disc, a deep canal enclosing an oblong quadrangular space, with one or two depressions running from the canal to the base of the thorax. The elytra are deeply ribbed, with two or three striæ near the suture, and with the spaces between the costæ near the sides somewhat wrinkled. The under surface is punctured.

29.—ONTHOPHAGUS LAMINATUS.

*Niger subnitidus, clypeo subtriangulari truncato, thorace anticè retuso lævi disco granulato, elytris punctato-striatis, corpore subtus fulvo-hirto.*

MAS capite posticè laminato laminâ emarginatâ angulis productis.

FEM. capite subrugoso sublaminato angulis vix productis.

Long.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 4 lin.

The upper surface is black; the head is smooth in the male and slightly wrinkled in the female, with the clypeus in the male triangular, somewhat truncated and recurved at the apex, and slightly emarginate, and in the female rather rounded; the back part of the head is produced into a plate with pointed angles, and somewhat emarginate in the middle, in the female the head is less produced and the angles less pointed. The thorax is smooth and perpendicular in front, taking almost the shape of the back part of the head which seems to fit into it, the greater portion of the rest of the thorax is punctured, with the medial line distinctly but not deeply marked. The elytra are striated with a row of minute punctures in each stria. The pygidium is triangular and finely punctured. The under surface is black, punctured, and covered with tufts of reddish hair.

### 30.—ONTHOPHAGUS TABELLICORNIS.

Niger subnitidus thorace anticè retuso tuberculo suprâ lato, elytris punctato-striatis, pedibus piceis subsetosis.

MAS capite posticè laminato laminâ valdè emarginatâ angulis productis recurvis.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat. 3 lin.

This insect is of a somewhat shining black colour. The clypeus is rounded with the apex somewhat pointed and reflexed, the head is produced behind into a plate with lengthened recurved angles and a deep emargination in the middle. The thorax is retuse in front, with a broad almost emarginate tubercle, crowning the retuse portion in the middle, and with a small pointed tubercle on each side of it; the anterior part of the thorax seems in this species, as in that last described, to take the shape of the produced back part of the head; the medial line is not well marked. The elytra are marked with striae, having a row of small punctures in each. The under surface and legs are of a less deep black than the upper parts of the insect, and are thinly clothed with reddish hair.

31.—*ONTHOPHAGUS FURCATUS*.

*Niger nitidus*, clypeo subproducto subreflexo, thorace laevi anticè subretuso, elytris seriatim punctatis, corpore subtus fulvo-hirto.

MAS capite posticè bicornuto cornubus triangularibus lamina-tis contiguis apicibus acutis recurvis.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

The clypeus in this species is a little pointed and recurved, the back of the head is prolonged into two contiguous horns. The thorax is smooth and somewhat retuse in front, with two minute tubercles in the middle. The elytra are punctured in pretty regular rows, the punctures being for the most part distant. The under surface is clothed with pale red hair.

I have only the male of this species; it is of a more brilliant black than the last described insect, indeed the head and thorax in this have almost a metallic gloss.

32.—*ONTHOPHAGUS CONSPICUUS*.

*Viridi-cupreus nitidus*, capite punctato clypeo subemarginato, thorace subgranulato, elytris punctato-striatis, corpore subtus fulvo-hirto.

MAS capite posticè lævi carinâ transversâ sinuatâ, thorace anticè retuso trituberculato tuberculo medio lato subemarginato.

FEM. capite punctato carinâ transversâ, thorace leviter trituberculato.

Long. 5 lin., lat.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

This species is of a brilliant coppery green. The head in the male is punctured in front, and smooth behind, with a transverse sinuated elevation, dividing the punctured and smooth portions; in the female, the transverse elevation is large, straight, and slightly toothed on each side; the clypeus in both sexes is slightly truncated, but in the male it is also a little emarginated and reflexed. The thorax is somewhat granulated, very retuse in front in the male, with three very prominent tubercles, the one in the middle rather broad, and emarginated slightly in the centre by the medial line of the thorax; in the female the thorax is less retuse and the tubercles less prominent. The elytra are striated with a row of fine punctures in each stria. The under



surface and legs are of a somewhat pitchy hue, with reddish brown hairs.

33.—*ONTHOPHAGUS RUFOSIGNATUS*.

*Niger subnitidus, capite punctato clypeo anticè subrecurvo, thorace rufo disco nigro, elytris seriatim punctatis apice rufis, femoribus punctatis rufis.*

*MAS capite posticè bituberculato, thorace retuso vix bituberculato.*

*FEM. capite transversim carinato, thorace vix retuso.*

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat. 2 lin.

The upper surface of this insect is not very polished. The head is punctured, the clypeus is rather rounded at the apex and slightly recurved, the back part of the head has, in the male, two small subacute tubercles, and in the female a transverse ridge. The thorax is smooth with an impressed puncture near each lateral margin, and is of a deep red colour, with a broad black patch in the middle extending from the head to the scutellum; in the male it is somewhat retuse in front with two rather angular points above the retuse part, in the female this is scarcely perceptible. The elytra have the larger and basal half black, the remainder red, and are marked with rows of somewhat distant punctures, which are largest towards the shoulders. The under surface is mostly black, with the sides of the prothorax, the thighs, and small patches near the coxae punctured and red, the whole more or less clothed with fulvous hair.

34.—*ONTHOPHAGUS RUBRIMACULATUS*.

*Niger subnitidus, clypeo subrotundato anticè submarginato, thorace punctato foveâ utrinque parvâ, elytris striatis subtilissimè punctatis humeris maculisque subapicalibus rubris.*

*MAS capite posticè bituberculato.*

*FEM. capite posticè transversim carinato.*

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

This insect is of a shining black, with a slightly greenish hue on the head and thorax. The clypeus is rather rounded in front with a slight emargination, and is separated from the head in the

male by a recurved ridge; the back part of the head has two subacute tubercles in the male, which, in the female, are represented by a straight transverse ridge. The thorax is finely punctured, and has an impressed puncture near the lateral margin; in the male it is very slightly retuse in front. The elytra are striated, and covered by extremely fine punctures, only visible under a powerful lens; larger punctures are also traceable over their whole surface; the shoulders are red, and near the apex of each elytron, there is a small spot of the same colour.

35.—*ONTHOPHAGUS PURPUREICOLLIS.*

*Niger nitidus, capite posticè vix bituberculato clypeo subreflexo, thorace subpurpureo subtiliter punctato, anticè retuso utrinque excavato, elytris punctato-striatis, pedibus piceis.*

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

I believe I have only the male of this species, but it is probable that the female differs but little from it. The head is black, and lightly punctured, with two small tubercles close to the hinder margin; the clypeus is somewhat acuminate and reflexed. The thorax has a dark purplish tinge, and is covered with fine punctures. In front it is retuse, with each side of the perpendicular portion slightly excavated. The elytra are strongly striated, with each stria distinctly punctured. The under surface and legs are deeply punctured and of a pitchy hue.

36.—*ONTHOPHAGUS CUNICULUS.*

*Niger nitidus, clypeo subrotundato transversim rugoso, thorace aëneo subtiliter punctato foveâ utrinque parvâ, elytris subseriatim punctatis, corpore subtus cano-piloso.*

MAS. thorace anticè retuso utrinque excavato, suprâ bituberculato.

FEM. thorace subretuso medio subtuberculato.

Long. 3 lin., lat. 2 lin.

The clypeus in this species is rounded in front, and is covered with transverse wrinkles; the head is punctured, and almost truncated behind. The thorax is of a brassy hue, and very minutely punctured, with a large impressed puncture about the middle of each lateral margin. The male has the thorax retuse

in front with two strong tubercles in the middle, and deep excavations on each side. The female has the same sculpture, but less marked. The elytra are black, and covered with somewhat regular rows of coarse punctures. The under surface is rather thickly clothed with grey hair.

37.—*ONTHOPHAGUS MUTICUS*.

*Niger subnitidus, clypeo punctato subrotundato, thorace sublaevi foveâ utrinque impressâ, elytris punctato-striatis, pedibus piceis.*

Long. 4 lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The male and female in this species seem scarcely to differ. The whole upper surface is of a rather dull black, presenting under a powerful lens a somewhat shagreen appearance from the multitude of punctures with which it is covered. The head is smooth behind, but the clypeus is coarsely punctured and somewhat wrinkled, and is rounded towards the apex. The thorax is somewhat smooth, and has an impressed puncture or depression near the middle on each side, with a small protuberance immediately in front and to the outside of it. The elytra are striated with punctures in the striæ. The under surface and legs are of a pitchy black with a few reddish hairs.

38.—*ONTHOPHAGUS GRANULATUS*.

*Niger subnitidus confertim punctatus, clypeo rotundato, thorace medio subcanaliculato foveâ utrinque impressâ, elytris substriatis.*

Long.  $4\frac{1}{3}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

In this species also, the male and female differ but little; the greater or less prominence of the transverse ridge on the back part of the head being perhaps the only noticeable difference. The head is punctured, while the clypeus is transversely wrinkled and rounded at the apex. The thorax is very thickly punctured, the punctures giving it a granulated appearance. The medial line is slightly marked on the posterior half, and not at all in front, while there is an impressed point near the middle of each lateral margin. The elytra are also thickly punctured, but so as

to give them rather a wrinkled appearance; and they are distinctly but not deeply striated. The under surface is black and shining, with fringes of reddish hair.

39.—*ONTHOPHAGUS ASPER.*

*Niger setosus, capite thoraceque profundè punctatis, elytris rufo-maculatis costatis interstitiis striatis, pedibus piceis fulvo-hirtis.*

MAS. capite bicornuto.

FEM. capite bituberculato.

Long. 2 lin., lat. 1 lin.

The male has two horns on the back part of the head, which are represented in the female by small tubercles. The head and thorax are closely and coarsely punctured and covered with short strong white setæ; the former has the clypeus slightly emarginate, the latter has the medial line lightly marked. The elytra have several longitudinal elevations, with a double row of fine striæ between each; the whole is covered with coarse setigerous punctures, and they have red spots more or less indistinct and varying in number and position, but chiefly about the shoulders and apex. The legs are pitchy and fringed with yellowish hair. The pygidium is covered with setigerous punctures.

40.—*SILPHODES HIRTIPES.*

*Niger subnitidus piceo-marginatus, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris confertim striato-punctatis, pedibus rufis hirtis.*

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The upper surface of this insect is of a shining black inclining to pitchy at the sides. The head is closely punctured, the punctures running into short striolæ in front of the eyes; the clypeus is slightly emarginate. The thorax is thinly punctured, excepting the lateral margins, which are densely punctured. The elytra are closely striated, each stria being closely punctured; the scutellum is also closely punctured. The under surface is pitchy, the legs are reddish and are well furnished with red hair.

This insect was found under a dead Kangaroo. The only other species of the genus the habits of which we have any account of

is the *S. Sumatrensis*, Westw.; which Sir Stamford Raffles observed to be also found on dead animals.

41.—*CÆLODES BIMACULATUS*.

Niger nitidus, capite punctato, thorace sublævi marginibus confertim punctulatis piecis, elytris biserialim punctatis maculâ humerali rubrâ.

Habitat in stercore humano.

Long. 3 lin., lat. 2 lin.

The upper surface is of a glossy black inclining to pitchy on the lateral margins of the thorax. The head is thickly punctured. The thorax is almost free from punctures in the middle, but the lateral margins are densely and finely punctured. The scutellum is punctured at the base and has a longitudinal impression towards the apex. The elytra have four double rows of small punctures besides a single one at the suture and sides. On each humeral callosity there is a small dark red indistinct spot. The under surface and legs are of a pitchy hue, the latter being slightly ciliated.

This species so closely resembles the insects of South America placed by Westwood in his genus *Cœlodes*, that I have, though with some doubt, referred it to that genus. I can find no evidence however of the sexual differences which he speaks of, viz.—the excavated thorax and dentated ungues of the male. In this species also the labrum is truncate, and without the punctured margin of *Cœlodes*; the mentum also is more emarginate than in that genus.

42.—*BOLBOCERAS RHINOCEROS*.

Cervinus nitidus, thorace foveâ utrinque impresso, elytris punctato-striatis, corpore subtus hirsuto.

MAS. capitis cornu valdè producto subincurvo, thorace anticè bicornuto medio retuso lateribus punctulatis.

FEM. capitis medio transversim carinato, carinâ utrinque furcata, occipite bituberculato, thorace anticè retuso sublævi medio punctulato posticè lævi.

Long. 8 lin., lat 5 lin.

The whole upper surface is fawn coloured with the middle of the thorax of a somewhat darker shade. The head is punctured and furnished in the male with a long slightly recurved horn, quadrangular at the base, and becoming rounded and almost acute at the apex; in the female this horn is wanting, but there are two small approximating tubercles near the base of the head, and in front a transverse ridge bifurcating towards the eyes. The thorax has in both sexes a deep hole on its anterior margin on each side behind the eyes, and a deep impression near each lateral margin; in the male there are two strong slightly recurved horns in front, behind which there is a deep transverse line, from which the thorax rises abruptly with a smooth face; and there is a patch of fine punctures near each side and along the margins. In the female the thorax is retuse and smooth in front, punctured in the middle from side to side and smooth towards the base; the basal margin is however narrowly and finely punctured. The scutellum is smooth. The elytra are finely striated with a row of fine punctures in each stria. The suture is black. The under surface and legs are of the same colour as above, and are thickly clothed with fulvous hair.

43.—*BOLBOCERAS GLOBULIFORMIS.*

*Cervinus nitidus, capite punctato posticè tuberculato, thorace vix punctato medio canaliculato foveâ utrinque impressâ, elytris leviter punctato-striatis, corpore subtus hirsuto.*

MAS. thorace anticè subretuso.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin., lat.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

This insect is entirely of a fawn colour. The head is punctured, and flatter in the male than in the female; in both sexes there is a small almost bifid tubercle near the back of the head, and in front another tubercle at the intersection of two oblique ridges. The thorax is almost free from punctures, a few distant and very fine ones being scattered over it; the medial line is distinct, and there is a deep roundish impression near each lateral margin. The male has the thorax slightly retuse in front. The elytra are finely striated and punctured in the striae, while the suture is slightly black. The under surface and legs are thickly clothed with yellow hair.

44.—*Trox subcarinatus*.

Nigro-fuscus scaber, fronte vix bituberculato, thorace sex-carinato carinis interruptis, elytris tuberculorum seriebus undecim serie tertiâ anticè carinatâ interstitiis seriatim sphaerulatis.

Long. 7 lin., lat.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Dull black covered with greyish tubercles. The head has two small tubercles in the centre. The thorax has six longitudinal, rather crooked and somewhat interrupted ridges about equidistant from each other; the sides of the thorax are cut into three notches or teeth. The elytra have eleven rows of tubercles extending from the base to the apex, the alternate rows smaller, while the upper half of the third row forms a continuous ridge; between each row of tubercles there is a row of much smaller tubercles.

45.—*Liparetrus rufipennis*.

Niger, capite thoraceque punctatis, elytris rufis nitidis punctatis striis ter-geminatis, corpore subtus griseo-piloso, pygidio subrufo, pedibus piceis.

Long. 4 lin., lat.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

The head and thorax are black and closely punctured. The elytra are red and punctured, with three double striæ rather indistinctly marked. The pygidium is large, and of a dull reddish colour. The under surface is black, with a good deal of greyish hair, except upon the segments of the abdomen, which have only a few setigerous punctures. The legs are piceous.

46.—*Liparetrus atriceps*.

Rufus subnitidus, capite punctato nigro, thorace punctato rufo anticè nigrescente medio posticè canaliculato, elytris punctatis striis ter-geminatis, pygidio punctato, corpore subtus piceo griseo-hirto.

Long.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lin., lat. 2 lin.

The head is black and closely punctured. The thorax is also punctured, with the medial line distinct; towards the base the prevailing colour is red, growing black towards the head, but in some varieties the thorax is almost entirely black; the margin

is always edged with black. The elytra are of a rather pale red, narrowly margined with brown, and are punctured; three series of double striæ are distinctly traceable upon them. The pygidium is large, red, and covered with punctures. The under surface is of a dark red or pitchy hue, well covered with greyish hair. The legs are red.

## 47.—LIPARETRUS DISCOIDALIS.

Niger griseo-pilosus, elytris glabris obscure punctatis subsericeis flavis postice nigris, pygidio punctato, pedibus anterioribus rufis.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lin.

This species is clothed all over, excepting the elytra, with long white or greyish hair. The head and thorax are black and punctured. The elytra are yellow bordered with black, and have the apical portion also black. They present an almost velvety appearance, and also indistinctly marked punctures, while a few punctured striæ may also be traced with a powerful lens. The pygidium is reddish and sparingly punctured. The four anterior legs are also reddish.

## 48.—LIPARETRUS RUBICUNDUS.

Rufus cinereo-pilosus punctatus, capite nigro, elytris glabris striatis striis ter-geminatis.

Long. 3 lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

The head in this species is black and punctured; the thorax is also punctured, but red, both parts being covered with rather long hairs of a darker hue than those on the rest of the body. The elytra are punctured, free from hair, and each of them indistinctly marked with three series of double striæ. All the rest of the body is covered with ash coloured hair, and with punctures.

## 49.—LIPARETRUS CONCOLOR.

Rufo-castaneus punctatus undique cinereo-pubescens, capite obscuriore, elytris dimidiatis

Long.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat 1 lin.



This insect is of an uniform chestnut colour, and is covered with short decumbent cinereous hairs, most thickly placed on the head and thorax. It is also punctured all over. The elytra are short, being only half the length of the body.

50. —LIPARETRUS BASALIS.

*Niger punctatus omnino cinereo-pilosus, elytris testaceis velutinis ad basin nigris, pygidio pedibusque piceis.*

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  lin., lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

This species is covered all over with rather long erect flexible hairs of a light ash colour. The head and thorax are black, and punctured. The elytra are less distinctly punctured, and have a velvety appearance, their colour is testaceous with a black basal margin. The pygidium is of a dull red. The legs are piceous.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IX.

Maxilla *a.*

Mentum and labium *b.*

Labrum *c.*

Mandible *d.*

Fig. 1. *Acrogcys hirsuta.*

Fig. 2. *Trigonothops pallidicollis.*

Fig. 3. *Stomatocelus leinoides.*

Fig. 4. *Pachauchenius lariceps.*